



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

may be true that no creative gentleman has a right to moods, but at least he has a right to tenses. No such plea is put forth for the rest of mankind. Probably the fact is that the person criticising considers his own mood the more important of the two. Artistic sensibilities are as difficult for their possessors to endure all the time as they can possibly be for anyone else to encounter a part of the time. But who ever thinks of that?"

---

IRISH FAIRY TALES. By James Stephens. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1920. Pp. 318.

These ten ancient folk tales, as told by Mr. Stephens, are wistfully beautiful in tone and atmosphere, with a delicate vein of arch comic relief running irregularly through them. The author's relation to Irish literature since 1906 is well known, among his best books being *The Demi-Gods*, *Reincarnations*, *Here Are Ladies*, *The Crock of Gold*, and *Mary, Mary*. "What he writes," says Padraic Colum, "has a sense of spiritual equality as amongst all men and women—a sense of a democracy that is inherent in the world." And A. E. discerningly observes: "James Stephens has enough poetry in him to be a great prose writer." Those who have read closely Mr. O'Connor's essay, *The Early Irish Fairies and Fairyland*, published in the REVIEW for October, 1920, will realize something of the quality of the feast prepared for them in Mr. Stephens's book. The illustrations, it is sufficient to say, are furnished by Arthur Rackham.

---

THE SURPRISES OF LIFE. By Georges Clemenceau. Translated by Grace Hall. New York: Doubleday, Page & Company. 1920. Pp. 326.

If Georges Clemenceau has been more or less radical politically for fifty years, he has been intellectually radical ever since he began to think and to write. Yet his radicalism is so kind, his irony so urbane, his realism at once so couràgeous in spirit and so just that his literary work has come to suggest kinship with Balzac's in point of detachment for proportion's sake.

*The Surprises of Life* contains some twenty-five stories and sketches touching, for the most part, the lives of small farmers in the French provinces, more rarely city scenes. *A Domestic*